Chronicles of the Builders We have received the second volume of

Chronicles of the Builders of the Pacific Cor really, by HUBERT HOWE BANCBOFT (San Francisco. The History Companya So far as this book is biographical, it is likely to excite more interest among the denizens of the Pacific slope than among the people of the Atlantic seaboard, for, with the exception of Judge Sawyer, none of the persons whose lives are recounted at length is well known on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Bancroft, how-ever, has by no means confined himself in this volume to biographical reminiscences, six of his twenty-six chapters being devoted to a discussion of the various forms of government which have at various times obtained on the Pacific coast, including Mexico and Central America as well as the Territories of the United States. Taken to gether, these chapters present a concise, lucid view of the evolution of the Pacific communities.

In a few pages Mr. Bancroft sums up the political history of Mexico during the last twenty years. It will be remembered that notwithstanding the popularity of Juarez, the last years of his life were disturbed by revolutionary movements against his authority. His reflection to the Presidency was not, indeed, counter to the Mexican Constitution as it then existed, but, as he had already held the office fourteen years, his persistency in clinging to it was thought unreasonable, and alienated from him an influential section of his fellow countrymen. Of the revolutionists, Porfiri Diaz was chosen leader, but there is little doubt that the Government troops unde Rocha were on the point of crushing the re-bellion when the death of Juarez, in 1872, brought the war to an end. What errors in the way of self-seeking the latter had committed were then forgotten, and only the memories of his virtues, his patriotism, and his valuable services survived. Under a provision of the Constitution Juarez was succeeded by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, as President ad interim of the republic. In the ensuing election Lerdo was chosen Chief Magistrate by a considerable majority. It is pointed out that the new President was the brother of Miguel Lordo, who in 1850 had drawn up the famous law for the disendowment of the Catholic Church, which the held in mortmain three-fourths of the landed property in Mexico. Sebastian Lerdo was, like his brother, an accomplished jurist and was popularly credited with much of the good work accomplished under the Juarez Administration. It was also a matter for general satis faction that a civilian should be called peaceably to fill the executive chair. In view of his previous associations, it was not unnat ural that Lerdo should favor the partisans of Jugrez and show hostility to those of Gen Diaz. The latter, however, remained quiet until, in 1874, Levdo, in his turn, began to take steps toward a reflection, using his influence to elevate adherents of his to the various State offices. The result was general discontent. which Gnally in January, 1876, culminated in a preconcerted outbreak. The revolutionists putting forward Porfirio Diaz for their chief, accused the Government of divers violations of law and particularly of converting the popular suffrage into an engine for the further auce of Lerdo's personal ambition. In view of the course since pursued by Diaz himself, it is noteworthy that the principal demand pressed by his followers at this juncture was for an amendment of the Constitu tion prohibiting the election of the Presiden and of State Governors for two consecutive terms. In the end the revolutionists were triumphant, and Lerdo, being obliged to see safety in flight, embarked for the United States. The executive office, having become vacant, was lawfully claimed by José Maria Iglesias then President of the Supreme Court. He pro ceeded to organize a Government, and had he appointed a Cabinet of Porfiristas, as the followers of Diaz were called, he might have been suffered to retain for a time the But his assent to a compromise of this kind came too late. Diaz had already made arrangements which gould not be set aside, and was unwilling to jeopard the results achieved by sur rendering the control of the situation to rival who had merely yielded to the force of circumstances. Igles as and his Ministers were obliged to follow Lerdo into exile, and Diaz was recognized as the provisional head of the State. Shortly afterward Congress announced the latter's election to the Presitwo hundred districts. Yet, notwithstanding his adoption of a conciliatory policy, the partisans of Lerdo maintained an armed opposition to Diaz in several quarters, includ ing conspicuously Escobedo, the conqueror of Maximilian, in Coahuila; Amador, in Tamaulipas; and Alvarez, in the south The first was taken prisoner in 1878 conveyed to the city of Mexico, and released or parole: Amador was killed: and Alvarez, hav ing been won over, laid down his arms. A the Mexican Constitution was now amended so as to forbid the reflection of a President fo the ensuing term. Diaz withdrew to private life on Dec. 1, 1878, and was succeeded by Manuel Gonzalez, who prevailed on him to ac cept a position in the new Cabinet. Dinz re signed this post, however, upon being choses orita Carmen Rubio, the daughter of Manue Romere Rubio, an able jurist and statesman who had been a flym supporter of Presiden Lorde, and had marked out for him a line o policy which the latter would have done wel to follow. In 1884 Diaz again resumed the place of Chief Magistrate, and, having pro cured a repeal of the constitutional prohibition of consecutive terms, was a third time

chosen President in 1888.

II. In the same chapter there is a sketch of the late President Barrios of Guatemala, which without being sympathetic, seems discrimi-Barrios, we learn, was born in 1834 at San Marcos, in the Department o Quezalquenango. He was educated at the city of Guatemala for a notary public, and re ceived a commission authorizing him to discharge the functions of such an office. But he does not seem to have acted on his commis sion, and when he was first made President he was generally regarded as illiterate. Becoming alive, however, to his ignorance, he took effective measures to correct it. He was of about medium height, rather light in complexion, 6; a coid, distant look, and plain and unassuming in dress. In manner he was brusque unconventional, and wanting in refinement was about 35 years old when he began to take an active part in politics. On the death of the despot, Carrara, in 1805, the Presidency of Guatemala fell into the hands of Vicente Cerna, who continued the retrogressive policy of his predecessors. He, also, was a great friend of the Jesuits, who had recently become numerous and wealthy. Discontent soon became general, and finally, in 1871, Cerna's Government succumbed under the defeat suf fered at San Lucas at the hands of the Democrats under Miguel Garcia Granados and Bar rios. Granados became provisional President. and, organizing a Government upon liberal principles, expelled the Jesuits and banished the Archbishop. He was a man of ability and patriotic views, but too easy and kind hearted to deal with the unscrupulous men who shaped the designs of the Conservatives. Nevertheless, with the cooperation of Barrios the Government expelled a number of Spanish seeded in putting an end to internal disturb ances for a time. Granados, who was in poor health, now came to the conclusion that Bar rios was the fittest person to hold in subjection the enemies to liberal institutions. He accordingly transformed the substance of Barrios, who was subsequently sected President by popular vote, assuming fice on the 4th of June, 1873. There is no doubt that he committed innumerable acts of General during the civil war, after which he depends and brutality in pursuance of his bad served as Collecton of the port of San

esolve to reduce the priests and oligarchs to submission. But, on the other hand, Mr. Ban croft bears witness that he gave his country religious and intellectual emancipation. He lid, in other words, for Guatemala what Juarez had done for Mexico. Yet he was not only red-handed and treacherous, like too many of his race, but utterly regardless of veracity. Neither did he fail to use his official opportunities to enrich himself. He is, in hort, described by Mr. Bancroft as a bad mar doing good work; to him was Guatemala unquestionably indebted for liberal institutions, internal peace, and the advancement of education, agriculture, commerce, and wealth. He provided his country with schools, railroads, telegraphs, and many other appliances of civilization. There is no doubt that he loved to domineer over neighboring States, but the fact emains that in 1876, after a successful campaign against Salvador and Honduras, when ne had these two republics at his mercy, he treated them with generosity. Another fact should be mentioned to his credit. For many years Guatemala had been without a funda-mental law, the President acting with dictatorial powers. In March, 1879, Barrios summoned a Constitutional Convention, into whose hands he surrendered his authority. In the same year a Constitution was adopted unfer which he was reflected for the term ending March 1, 1880 Soon afterward he visited the United States, and, through the mediation of the American President, settled the oundary question with Mexico as to the district of Seconusco. The idea of the reconstruction of the Central American federation prepecupied Barrios. He endeavored to carry it out by peaceful means, but after much painful regotiation became convinced that his object rould be accomplished only by force. Believng that he could depend on the cooperation of the Presidents of San Salvador and Honduras. se obtained the assent of the Guatemala Assembly to federation. But when he supposed simself to be on the very eve of success, the President of Salvador failed him. He then undertook to coerce the latter and lost his life on April 2, 1885, in an assault against the fortifications of Chalchuapa.

HII. The sketch of the recent political history of

California is particularly worth marking in view of the approaching Presidential election. The pivotal event which separates the previous from the present era is the adoption of the new Constitution. Mr. Bancroft recounts succinctly but clearly the circumstances unde which the change took place. During the iotous agitation against Chinese laborers in 1877-8 the interests not only of monopolists. out of capitalists in general, were seriously endangered by the incendiary demonstrations of the mob. A panic in the mining stock maret. accompanied by a commercial crisis, had lent intensity to the popular feeling against the manipulations of stock dealers and mine owners. Land owners also were denounced for hindering settlement, development and employment, by keeping large tracts out of the market. The cultivation of large estates by the methods permitted by the benign climate and soil of California operated against a regular employment of working men and led long seasons of idleness and to vagrancy. for this and many another grievance, capital ists were blamed, and so threatening became the attitude of a section of the San Frencisco population that the vigilance committee which had slumbered since 1856 was instigated come forth and allay disorder. leader of the more violent agitators was an Irish drayman named Dennis Kearney. Finding that intimidation did not answer, he endeavored to perfect the organization of his followers, and to weld them, together with some more orderly sympathizers, nto a workingman's party, whose programme comprised the abrogation of the Chinese reaty, equalization of taxes, judicial reform and other measures. Other parties presently joined in the demand for a revision of the State Constitution. The organic law which then existed had been copied after that of more agricultural States, and was declared unsuited to the peculiar climate, resources, and conditions of California. It was urged that taxes, expenditures, and grants should be so regulated as to lift them above the whims of changing and easily corrupted Legislature An agreement was at last reached to call a Constitutional Convention, which met in September, 1878, with 152 delegates, of whom 85 were non-partisans, 50 were workingmen. and only 17 were Republicans and Democrats. Of the whole number more than a fifth were oreign born. The influence of the working lass is perceptible in several clauses of the new organic law, intended to assure the proection of labor against capital. A proposition for a property qualification for voters was promptly set aside. The Legislature was forpidden to charter roads, to lend the credit of he State, to grant aid to corporations or individuals, or to dispose of water which ought to be preserved for public use; special legisla tion, in fact, was largely restricted. Corporations were so minutely regulated in respect of nanagement as well as taxation, and railways were so completely subordinated to a commis ion for supervising charges and traffic that vehement remonstrances were made by stockolders, and many capitalists departed from the State. Property of every kind, including noney, credits, bonds, mortgages, and franchises, was subjected to taxation, and land whether cultivated or not, was taxed to precircly the same extent, when of a like grade and in a like position, the aim being to discourage large holdings for purposes speculations. The school fund was to applied only to primary and grammar schools. State indebtedness was limited to \$300,000, except in case of war or the specific consent of the voters. cases the verdlet of the majority of the jury was to be admissible, and precau tions were taken to insure speedy trials. The government of cities was left almost entire to their inhabitants, so as to obviate legislative interference. It was provided that no county or municipality should spend more than its yearly income except with the con-sent of two-thirds of the registered voters The presence of foreigners ineligible for cit-

No sooner was the draft of this Constitution published than it provoked a great deal of criticism, and so many doubts concerning i crose among the workingmen themselves tha San Francisco, their stronghold, actually rejected it; it was the farmers who, allured by the prospect of lighter taxation, passed it by small majority, and made it binding upon th State. Mr. Bancroft thinks that amendments of the old Constitution would have answered better, for the new document failed to accom plish its main objects, the regulation of cor porations and equalization of taxation. The Chinese incubus was not removed, and briber; and corruption continued to flourish. Amend ments to enforce the control of railways were introduced, but were rejected by the voters San Francisco likewise refused to adopt any of the charters submitted to the electors, in secordance with the new organic law.

izenship was declared detrimental to the State

The coolie system was forbidden. Finally,

eight hours were to constitute a day's work o

In 1879 the Republicans made a vigorous effort to recover possession of the State, and succeeded in installing George C. Perkins in the post of Governor. The Democrats and workingmen elected the Judges of the St preme Court, but the Republicans carried the Congress delegation and obtained a majority in the State Senate and practically in the As sembly. Mr. Bancroft admits that the overthrow of the reconstruction party was largely due to the use of money. In the following year the Democrats obtained a slight majority for Gen. Hancock as Presidential candidate, but the Republicans divided with them the Con wressmen and gained a decided majority in the Legislature. They were consequently able to send to the United States Senate John F. Miller, a former State Senator o Indiana, who had risen to the rank of Major-

Francisco and became President of the Alaska 1883, the term was completed by A. T. Wil-lams, a merchant from Maine, and Chalrman of the Republican State Central Committee. In the next year a Democratic majority in the Legislature replaced him with George Hearst. Meanwhile, the Democratic occupant of the eat in the United States Senate, James T. Farley, had been supplanted by Leland Stanford, previously Republican Governor, so that the two parties were balanced at the national capital. In 1881 the Republicans were estensibly shead in the California Legislature, but the Democrats, notwithstanding, managed to acquire control and to retain it for some years. The outcome of the Presidential election of 1884 was, on the other hand, a victory for the Republicans, who obtained a majority of the Legislature and five of the six Congressmen, besides a large plurality of votes for their Presidential candidate. Two years later, owing to a split in the Republican party, the Democrats regained part of their lost ground and elected for Governor Washington Bartlett, who had been the first American alcalds of San Francisco. He was originally a printer from Georgia, who had founded and edited a number of newspapers in California, his adopted State. His death in 1887 brought to the executive office R. W. Waterman, whose popularity had obtained for him the Lieutenant-Governorship on the Republican ticket. Five of the Congressmen were likewise Republicans, but in the Legisla ture the Democrats were dominant. The Administration of Gov, Waterman gave satisfac tion to the community, and many of his sug gestions were adopted by the Legislature and took the form of laws. Among these may be mentioned certain acts amending the irriga tion laws and others for improving the Civil Code of Procedure, for establishing a reformed school and a school of industry, and for aiding public institutions and improvements. No action was taken, however, on the Governor's recommendation that measures should be taken to suppress the tramp nuisance, which is growing with every year more serious in California, and calling forth urgent requests for its abolition from all sections of the State Well worth reading, also, is Mr. Bancroft's account of the political history of Oregon since the civil war. We are, however, unable to comprehend why, while giving a paragraph

Ancient Egypt,

to Senator Dolph, he should entirely omit to

mention Mr. Mitchell, the senior representa-

tive of Oregon in the United States Senate.

SECOND NOTICE. In a former review of Egupt Under the Pha raohs, by Heinrich Brugsch-Bey (Scribners). we brought the story of the Nile land down to the extinction of the twelfth dynasty, an event assigned to B. C. 2233, according to the auther's chronology, which, as we pointed out, does not err on the side of extravagance, but places the first reign of the first dynasty 1.250 years later than the date preferred by Boeckh. By far the larger part of the volume before us is devoted to a history of Egypt from the close of the twelfth to the downfall of the thirtieth dynasty, that is to say, from B. C. 2233 to the suppression of the last native ruler by the Persians, about the middle of the fourth century B. C., not long before the conquest of the Persian empire by Alexander. What we have hitherto attempted to outline with the help of the author's researches and deductions was the record of the old Egyptian empire, so called, and of the middle empire under which Thebes became the seat of government. There remains for delineation the long and more or less anarchic period, commonly described as the era of the Shepherd Kings, followed by the rise, outward expansion, and eventual disin-tegration of the New Empire, which in turn vas succeeded by several spasmodic efforts to revive the prosperity of the Nile country under

I.

The Tablet of Abydos fails us from the

twelfth to the eighteenth dynasty, and the Turin papyrus, the only document which could serve as a guide to the intervening period, has such wide gaps where the lists of the thirteen dynasty kings should be that it is practically useless. Of the long and obscure interval we know, however, that at least a part corresponds with the times concerning which Rameses IIL avers in the Harris papyrus (in the British Museum) that the land of Kamit was "in the hands of the princes of the cities, of the foreigners of whom the one neighbor killed the other neighbor." For a long time the opinion was prevalent that the thirteenth lynasty marked the exact epoch of the invasion of the foreigner, whence it seems o follow that the latter must have already gained a firm footing on the eastern edge of lower Egypt. Irreconcilable with this hypothesis is the fact that several Theban kings of the thirteenth dynasty enjoyed in the Delta sufficient leisure and quiet for the erection o monuments whose remains have been preserved to the present time, and whose size and style are far from indicating baste in the process of construction. Among these memorials may be mentioned the remarkable stones and statues at Tanis (Zoan), in the neighborhood of the territory on which toward the end of the thirteenth dynasty the Hyksos kings pitched their camps. From other statues and records found above the second cataract, it is clear at the power of the rulers of the thirteenth dynasty was no more reduced in the than it was in the north of the empire. Nevertheless, in the later reigns of the thirteenth dynasty, which was an exceptionally long line, there were, according to Manetho, opposition Pharaohs who refused to recognize the supremacy of Thebes and who placed their royal abode at Xois in the Delta In the opinion of Brugsch this internal schism furnishes the key to the comparative silence of temporary monuments, and it enables us to understand the success of an invasion which brought into Egypt a race of foreign conquerors. It must be remembered, also, that the Nile country had long been obliged to shield itself against encroachments from Asiatic peoples, and that the eastern border and had frequently been descibed as Ta-Mazor-that is, "the fortified land"-in may be recognized the original form of the Hobrew name for Egypt-Mazo or Mizraim. Everywhere in this part of the Delta were towns and fortresses names point to Semitic colonists. The Egyp tians in process of time enriched even their theology with divinities of fereign origin, at the head of which stood the half Egyptian and half Semitic god Set. or Sutckh, who was uni versally considered as the representative and king of the foreign deities in the land of Moreover, the commercial interests connecting the regions of the Nile and Eu phrates introduced into Egypt foreign expressions for certain animals as well as prod-ucts of industry and products of the soil. Examples are the words for hawk, for chariot, for camel, and for a particular kind of bull.

11. The name Hyksos has come down to us from the days of Manetho, and the researches of Brugsch among the monuments have con firmed the tradition as to the contents of a lost book of that history. It is in a quotation from Manetho that Jesephus tells us that in the reign of a Pharaoh called Timmus, a people of inglorious origin from the regions of the East, suddenly attacked the Nile land, of which they took possession easily. Then they made one of themselves king, whose name was Salatis and who, having fixed his residence at Mem phis, collected the taxes from the upper and lower country and placed garrisons in the most suitable places. Avaris, in particular, city situated to the east of the Bubaste arm o the Nile, was fortified with very strong walls and occupied by a garrison of 240,000 heavily armed troops. Josephus adds that the who people bore the name of Hyksos, that is brother enjoined me to return without delay." The woman said to him, "Go in thy-sugged points out that the word sos corresponds exactly to the old Egyptian Shasu, and

hence the Hyksos have been identified with asu (Bedouins). The old national name of this race obtained in the course of time the secondary sense of shepherds, that is, a nomad people who followed the occupation of rearing cattle. Brugsch thinks it probable that the Egyptians, after the final expulsion of their Semitic tyrants, applied the nickname Haq Shasu as a contemptuous expression to the princes who for several centuries bad regarded themselves as the legitimate kings of

Egypt. According to Julius Africanus, another quoter of Manetho, the Hyksos kings were aid to have been Phonicians, and Brugsel thinks the tradition has a semblance of truth. The ancient seats of the Shasu-Arabs and of the Phonicians extended westward to the city of Tanis; consequently the two races must have come into the closest contact. That amid such a mixture of nations the civilized Khar, or Phonicians, would obtain the foremost place seems probable, but whether they or the Shasu were the actual originators movement against the native kings is a question which scientific investigation cannot ye answer. The inscriptions on the monument lesignate the foreign people who once ruled in Egypt by the name of Menti, and on the valls of the temple of Edfu it is stated that the inhabitants of the land of Asher are called Menti. We know from the trilingual inscription on the great stone of Tanis that Asher was the common name of Syria in the popular language of the Egyptians, while the older name of the same country was Rutennu of the East. It is noteworthy that immediately after the expulsion of the Menti, the Egyptian kings of the eighteenth dynasty, as if actuated by a craving for revenge and retribution, directed their campaigns against the countries inhabited by the Rutennu, that is to say, against byria and Mesopotamia. On the whole, the conclusion which Brugsch favors is, that the cruption of the foreigners into Egypt proceeded from the Syrians, who in their progress through the arid desert found in the Shusu-Arabs welcome allies who knew the country; while in the semitic inhabitants already settled in the eastern marches of the Delta, they greeted brothers of the same race, with whose help they succeeded in dealing a severe blow to the kingdom of the Pharaohs, and in robbing it or centuries of all independent energy. The number of monuments which contain

memorials of the time of the Hyksos is very limited, but this gap in the sequence of in-scriptions may be attributed to the fact that when the native rulers were reestablished they endeavored to obliterate every record of the hated usurpers. Nevertheless, some memorials remained, and the definite results of the researches into the history of the Shepherd Kings may be thus summed up: A cer tain number of non-Egyptian kings of Asiatic origin belonging to the nation of the Menti ruled for a long time in the eastern portion of the Delta, and during a certain period were recognized as over-lords by sub-kings of na tive lineage, who maintained a measure of local authority in Thebes and other cities. The for mer rulers chose as their capitals the cities of Zoan and Avaris, and provided them with strong fortifications. Gradually they assimiated the civilization of the country. adopting not only the manners and customs of the Egyptions, but also their official language and writing. They were also patrons of Egyptian art, and native artists erected after the ancient models monuments in honor of the usurpers, in whose statues they were obliged to reproluce the Hykses physiognomy, as well as their peculiar arrangement of the beard and headiress. Under the surname of Nub. " the golden." the invaders honored Sutekh as the supreme god of their newly acquired possessions. In the cities of Zoan and Avaris splendid temples were constructed n honor of this god, and other monuments especially sphinxes, were carved out of stone from Syene. It should be noted, on the other hand, that the Egyptians were indebted to their contact with the newcomers for much useful knowledge, and that their field of artistic delineation was expanded by the introduction of new forms, especially by that of the winged sphinx, whose Semitic origin is obvious. In all probability, also, one of the Shephere Kings was the founder of a new chronological era which seems to have begun with the first year of his reign. Down to the time of the second Rameses there had elapsed four hundred years of this reckoning which was ac

knowledged even by the Egyptians. Brugsch seems to have no doubt that the Pharaoh who knew Joseph and made him his principal official was one of the Hyksos ulers. He examines with much care the chronological relation of the era of the Shen erd Kings to the migration of Israel into the land of Egypt. According to the statement in the Bible the Hebrews, from the immigration of Jacob into Egypt until the exodus, remained 430 years in the Nile country. Since the exodus took place in the time of Meneptah II., the son of Rameses II .- the Pharaoh of the on pression -- the year B. C. 1300 may be accepted as an approximate date for that event. If we add to this 430 years, as expressing the duration of the sojourners in Egypt, we arrive at the year B. C. 1730 as the probable date for the immigration of Jacob and for the period of the official career of Joseph at the court of Pharaoh. In other words the time of Joseph must have fallen in the era of the Hyksos domination, about the reign of the foreign prince Nub, who, according to a memorial stone erected under Rameses II., was ruling four hundred years before, that is to say, in B. C. 1750. The supposition that It was during the Hyksos era that Joseph was sold into Egypt finds confirmation in the writings of Georgius Syncellus, who states that Joseph ruled the land in the reign of the Shepherd King Apophis, whose age is known to have preceded the commencement of the eighteenth dynasty (B. C. 1700) by only a few years, Moreover, Brugsch considers that an old inscription at El-Kab must have been made by a contemporary of Joseph, and that by means of this record it is possible to prove that Joseph and the Hyksos are inseparable from one another. There is, it seems, internal evidence to show that Baba, the author of the inscription in question, must have lived immediately previous to the eighteenth dynasty. Before citing a significant passage in the record, we should call to mind that in the days of the patriarch Joseph a seven years' famine occurred in consequence of a deficiency in the innundation. In Baba's record occurs this statement: "I collected corn as a friend f the harvest god. I was watchful at the time of sowing. And when a famine arose, lasting many years. I distributed corn to the city each year of dearth." Inasmuch as families suc-ceeding one another are of the very greatest rarity in Egyptian annals, Brugsch can see no reason for doubting that the words of Baba's

inscription relate to an historical fact, and he

thinks the inference a fair one, that the many

years of famine in the days of Baba coincided

with the seven years of famine under Joseph's

Pharaoh, who was one of the Shepherd Kings.

Then, again, the account of the elevation

ngs. is in complete accordance with the pre

also with the place and time. Brugsch is also

convinced that the "Tale of the Two Broth-

value for the special relation in which it stands

o an incident in the history of Joseph. So ex-

har's wife that we reproduce the substance

traordinary is the parallel to the story of Poti-

of the tale. It is related in the papyrus that

Anpu, a married man, sent his younger broth-

er to fetch some seed corn from his dwelling. The young brother found the wife of his elder

brother occupied in braiding her hair, and he

said to her. "Rise up. give me seed corn that I may return to the field, for thus has my elder

ers," in the D'Orbiney Papyrus, is

V. daughter, the bold and able Hatshepsu (Hat lations were unfriendly, if not actually hostile death, his name was crased from the monu-Hatasu thrust aside her younger brother, put of Joseph, of his life at the Court, and of the reception of his father and brothers into Egypt with all their belongattire, and assumed the insignia of royalty. suppositions connected with the persons and tions of Egyptian artists. A desire for glory to look toward the remote shores of the her orders that a voyage of discovery was ac-complished to the land of Punt. The front walls of the Stage Temple of Deir-el-Bahari are covered with a representation of this exthe coast of the "incense-terraced mountain." which Brugsch would place at Cape Guardaful. The inhabitants apparently lived on pile buildings in little dome-shaped buts, the entrance to which was effected by a ladder, under the shade of cocoanut palms laden with fruit, and splendid incense trees, on whose boughs strange birds rocked themselves and at whose feet stately herds of cattle peacefully

locks will fall by the way." So the young man entered into the stable and took thereout a large vessel, for it was his wish to carry away much seed. And he loaded himself with whea and durra and went outwards. Then she said to him: "How great is the burden on thy arm?" He said to her: "Two measures of durra and three measures of wheat, making together five measures which rest on my arm. Thereat she spoke to the youth and said: How great is thy strength! Well have I remarked thy vigor every time." And her heart knew him, and she stood up and laid hold of him. and she said to him 'Come, let us enjoy an hour's rest. The most beautiful things shall be thy portion, for I will prepare for thee festal garments." Then the youth became like to the panther of the south for rage on account of the evil word which she had spoken; and she became afraid beyond all measure. And he spoke to her and said: "Thou, O, woman, hast been to me like a mother, and thy husband like a father, for he is older than I, so that he might have been my parent. Why this so great sin that thou hast spoken to me? Say it not to me another time, then will I not tell it this time, and no word of it shall come out of my mouth about it to any man whatsoever." And he loaded himself with his

burden and went out into the field. So far the resemblance of the Tale of the Two Brothers to the Scriptural narrative is so close that one is inclined to ascribe a common origin to the two stories. But the likeness does not by any means stop here, for the papyrus goes on to tell us that, when it was evening the elder brother returned to his dwelling. the younger brother following behind with the "And, behold, the wife of the elder brother was afraid because of the word which she had spoken. Therefore she took a jar of fat and made herself like one to whom an evildoer had offered violence. So when her husband had entered into his house, he found his wife lying stretched out and suffering as if from injury. She gave him no water for his hands, as her custom had been, and lamp was not lighted, so that the house was in darkness. But lay there and vomited. And her husband spoke to her thus: Who has had to do with thee? Lift thyself up!" She said to him, no one has had to do with me except thy young brother, for when he came to take seed corn for thee he found me sitting alone and said to me. Come! Let us make merry an hour and rest! Lot down thy hair! Thus he spake to me, but I did not listen to him, but said, Sea! Am I not thy mother, and is not thy elder brother like a father to thee? Thus I spoke to him, but he did not hearken to my speech, and used force with me that I might not make a report to thee. Now, if thou allowest him to live, will kill myself."

IV. Seventeen hundred years before the birth

of Christ is about the epoch when the new

empire began. The devastated regions of

Avaris and Zoan were now to be forgetten and

orsaken, and with the advent of a new native

dynasty (the eighteenth) came the time of ven-

geance and requital on the descendants of

the foreigners of Egypt. The theatre of great

events was now removed to western Asia.

where Megiddo, Kadesh, and Karchemish

henceforth formed the foci of warlike opera-

tions. It was one of the sub-kings of Thebes

who, revolting against his Hyksos over-lord. succeeded in subduing the invaders and in establishing his family on the throne of upper and lower Egypt. It was one of his descendants. Tohuti-mes I. (Thothmes) who reigned about 1633 B. C., that for the first time undertook a campaign in the east as far as the banks of the Euphrates. Before recounting this beginning of the great war of 500 years, Brugsch brings forward some preliminary data regarding the Aslatic peoples who had long molested the land of Mizraim, but who were now in their turn to be assailed. The nearest geographically were the vandering Shasu, whose chief territory was he mountainous country of Edom. Here the ledouins of antiquity lived like foxes in their noles, while the kindred sedentary tripes set tled at the angle of the sea coast were generaly faithful allies of the Egyptians. After passing the fortress of Sherohan, the principal route ouched the stronghold of Gaza. Thence along the edge of the sea lay Phos-nicia, of which Askalon, Joppa, Tyre, Sidon, and Berytus were the principal places on the road, till in the valley of Eleutherus, at the northern slope of Lebanon, the ancient way took an easterly direction and finally opened into the wide plain of Kadesh on the Orentes. Another much-frequented, northerly direction along the whole length of Jordan; the valley of Leontes and Orontes had to be passed in order to reach from this side the same city of Kadesh into the land of the Amorites. Damascus and the towns of Coele-Syria were left to the east on the other side of Anti-Libanus-Carchemish and Kalybon being the last halting places on the road in Syria proper, which was bounded on the east by the broad waterway of the Euphrates, while on the west the chain of Mount Amasus and the spurs of the Taurus range set the limit to the further march of a great army. The whole of this territory was parcelled out among numerous petty kingioms whose names were commonly connected with those of fortified capitals. Among the inhabitants of Syria the Hittites or Kheta held distinguished place, while the cities of mish and Kadesh and Megiddo were coked upon as the most important points of defence and attack, and as mustering places for the ailled kings. The Egyptian inscriptions of this period mention the name of Naha. rain. or land of two rivers, as a large country in the neighborhood of the Upper Ruthen. It is generally understood to be the region now known as Mesopotamia. huti-mes I. chose as the object of his campaign against the East this land of Naharain. Two contemporary records agree as to the account of this expedition, which, it is said, the King undertook in order to "wash his heart," i. e., to satisfy his anger against the people of the land of Ruthen. He was vice torious and took numerous prisoners, besides horses and charlots of war. It appears from the description of the enemies encountered in this campaign, that long before the heroes of the Iliad appeared on the battlefield in their ornamental armor the Kings of the land of Cansan careered in brazen harness in their war chariots over the plains of Shinar and Mesopotamia and the valleys of Palestine to measure themselves in battle with the warriors of Egypt.

Tehuti-mes I., who had but a short reign. left behind him three children, namely, asul, and two sons, both of whom bore their father's name. For a short time the elder of the brothers ruled in conjunction with his sister, whom he had married; but that their reis evident from the care with which, after his ments. Scarcely had he closed his eyes when off her woman's dress, clothed herself in man's The buildings which she erected are among the most tasteful brilliant, and perfect croaand a certain adventurous turn caused her Indian Ocean, and it was in compliance with pedition. We are told that when the fleet had reached its destination a landing was made on

reposed. The treasures of precious stones plants and animals, which were offered to the Egyptians, were increased by a singular addition, which presents the oldest known attempt to transplant a tree to a foreign soil. Thirty-one incense trees, packed in tubs, were dragged to the shore by the natives and placed upon the decks of ships. This voyage to the land of Punt, which opened new sources of wealth to the Egyptian traders, is the principal event of the reign of Hatasu. Whether her younger brother, Tehuti-mes III., upon reaching manhood, managed to remove his sister by force from the throne, or whether she passes quietly from life, we have not the means of knowing, as the monuments are silent on the subject. This younger brother was to reign nearly fifty-four years, and countless monuments demonstrate that he was the Alexander the Great of Egyptian history. During the reign of Hatasu the tributes imposed by her father on the peoples of Syria had been withheld, and it was in order to reassert Egyptian supremacy in western Asia that Tehuti-mes III, undertook series of campaigns. The record of the first of these expeditions proves that more than 300 years before the entrance of the Israelites into the land of Canaan there existed in Palestine a great confederacy of tribes of a common

race, which the monuments designate by the name of Ruthen. It was in this expedition that the first great battle of Megiddo took place. An examination of the tablet of victory, which recounts the campaigns of the King from the date of this battle, leads to the conclusion that between the twenty-third and fortieth years of his reign Tehuti-mes III. unfertook no fewer than fifteen campaigns against the inhabitants of western Asia. The articles which the conquered peoples were compelled to send to Egypt by way of tribute throw light on the civilization of the epoch. The articles comprised corn from the land of the Ammorites, Galilee, Samaria, and Moabitis; olive oil from Judgea and Galilee; wine, datehoney, and grape syrup, woollen garments, linen, and fabries of byssus, balm of Gilead (the gam of the mastich tree), and storax, used as incense, from Phonicia, Syria, and Palestine. Other compulsory exports from western Asia were resin, asphalt, and palm wine. The Assyro-Phonician commodities embraced gold, sliver, copper, tin, iron, slaves, costly stuffs, and magnificent garments, colored embroidery, wool, precious ointment, Aram wine, the best of which came from the neighborhood of Damascus, purple, coral, carbuncles, rubies, and other precious stones. From Arabia, besides gold and pre clous stones, were brought spices and sweet smelling woods.

The victories of Tohuti-mes IIL, who during his numerous campaigns subjected not only the cities and countries of western Asia, but also Libya and the people of Nubia and Ethio pla, as far as the promontory now called Guardaful, had brought to Egypt numberiess prisoners who were employed upon the public works. It was principally on the great imworks. It was principally on the great imperial edifices, and among these the temple of Amen, that they were forced to labor under the superintendence of overseers who carried out the directions of the King's chief architect. Fate has preserved on the walls of a sepulchral chamber in the hill of Abdel-tiurneh a representation in which the artist has portraged in lively colors the toil of the prisoners. Far more impressively than the explanations written on the side of the picture do these drawings bring out the hardlot of the unfortunate captives. Some are depicted as fetching water in jugs from a pond hard by; others knead and cut up the lowly earth; others again, by the help of wooden moulds, make the bricks, or place them in long, well-oxdered rows to dry, while the more intelligent among them perform the work of building the walls. The words which are added as a superscription inform us that the laborers are a captive people which Tehuti-mes III. brought away from their homes to build the temple of his father Amen. We may add that the task master is represented as saying to the laborers: "The stick is in my hand; be not idle."

Besides the magnificent temple buildings of Amen at Karnak. Tehuti-mes III. erected a stupendous liall of Pillars and the chambers and corridors belonging to it on the east and the series of gigantic gateways with wings on the south. Among the sculptures of his reign which have survived and are of great historical importance are those of his grandfather, tather, and brother, which stand before one of the southern temple wings. Whether we look at the quantity or the artistic merit of these monuments, the contributions of Tehutiperial edifices, and among these the temple of

father, and brother, which stand before one of the southern temple wings. Whether we look at the quantity or the artistic merit of these monuments, the contributions of Tehutimes III, to the memorial structures of Egypt are rivalled only by those of Rameses II. Among the most beautiful products of the architectural activity of this period was the temple which rose on the island of Elephantine, and which remained almost intact as late as the time of the French expedition to Egypt under Bonaparte. It was destroyed in 1822 by the Turkish Governor of Assouan, and at the present day scarcely more Inser beingarte. It was destroyed in and at the present day scarcely more than two or three stones are left upon the site. Science has the more reason to deplore the loss, because even the last few vestiges of the temple have proved of signal usefulness. One of the insertled blocks, the fragment of a once complete catalogue of the yearly feasts and of their days, has given us the important information that in the reign of Tehnit-mes III. the rising of the star Sothis, which took place on July 20 and marked the beginning of the fiscal Egyptian year, happened on the 28th day of the month Epithi. This date, in consequence of its connection with the movement of the stars according to fixed laws, will, independently of every calculation on the basis of the unsettled chronological tables of a later tradition, serve for all time as the sole foundation for determining the regular years of Tehuti-mes III.

Although Tehuti-mes III. was not as one of tradition, serve for all time as the sele foundation for determining the regular years of Tehutl-mos III.

Although Tehuti-mes III, was not, as one of
his boastful inscriptions untruthfully asserts,
the first Pharaoh to cut obelisks, he did
undoubtedly enrich Egypt with many of those
monuments. Among the obelisks which he
raised before the great wings of the temple
which he built at Heliopolis, and which are
frequently mentioned in the inscriptions, the
gigantic stone at Constantinopic occupies a
distinguished place. Inscriptions beautifully
carved on the four sides of this huge block of
rose-colored granite contain the King's names
and the praise of his deeds. One of the obelisks at Karnak was taken to Romo and set up
in the Lateran square. It was also Tehuti-mes
III, who adorned the City of the Sun with the
chelisks known as Cloopatra's Needles, one
of which is on the Thames Embankment, while
the other now stands in Central Park, New
York. They bear testimony to the deathloss
iamo of a conqueror who lived 3,500 years
ago and whose rule extended from Central
Africa to the banks of the Euphrates.

VII.

The immediate successors of Tehuti-mes III. were only with difficulty able to maintain his conquests, and the peoples of western Asia and of Ethiopia seem gradually to have recovered a measure of independence. Two incidents belonging to this period deserve to

Asia and of Ethiopia seem gradually to have recovered a measure of independence. Two incidents belonging to this period deserve to be mentioned. Teinti-mea IV., who came to the throne about R. C. 1533, attributed his elevation to the aid of the god Horemkhu, who was supposed to be imaged in the great Sphinx. He accordingly took measures to clear away the sand which had dritted around the gigantic embodiment, whose total length is 190 feet. After this work had been completed the Sphinx lay there exposed with its face turned toward the east, holding a temple between its outstretched pays, the end wall of which formed the still extant memorial stone recording how Tehutimes IV, had recompensed the god Horemkhu for his assistance. Thus the Sphinx was still seen by visitors in Greek times, if we may judge from inscriptions found upon the spot. As now the Bedouins from the neighboring village of Kafr guide the Franks to the pyramid field of Gizch, so here in times long past the innabitants of the village of Buzir undertook it sfunctions of guides to what were even then marvels of antiquity.

The next King of the Eighteenth Dynasty, Amen-hotep HI, who obtained a crown about B. C. 1500, is interesting because the two colossal statues mearly 60 feet in height, which were erceted during his reign, are the two celebrated statues of Memnom. They represent the king sented, with his wife and his mother standing at his feet. The northern one is that which the Greeks and Romans described in poetry and prose by the name of the, vocal standing at his feet. The northern one is that which the Greeks and Romans described in poetry and prose by the name of the, vocal standing at his feet. The northern one is that which the Greeks and Romans described in poetry and prose by the name of the, vocal standing at his feet. The northern one is that which the Greeks and Frapic took to explain the tradition by affirming that split or cracked rocks, after cooling during the night emit at sunrise as soon as the stone becomes warn a prolonged ri

SEARKS INDEED! Mr. Ociricha Expresses His Views Frankly,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In last Sunday's edition of THE SUN there appeared the most preposterous fairy tale in the shape of a shark story that ever was printed one that would make my good friend Tom Ochiltree turn green with envy; and over this article you ask. "How is this, Mr. Oelrichs ye Now I will tell you how it is. It is time for

me to take a hand in this shark business. There is a limit beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue, and it is a well-known fact that the trodden worm will turn. Is it possible that any one could have read this article tofore it appeared in your columns? I can hardly believe it is. Just take it into rough sanctum sanctorum, and read it over carefully, and I think you will agree with me. Just fancy the accommodating character of that shark, who merely pared Mr. Johnson's exterior surface down to such a degree that he has now "a waist so small that the women envy him!" That waist, like the story, is too thin. Imagine Mr. Johnson having been "dragged down thirty feet by the monster, dealing him powerful blows, and gouging out one of his yes," and all of this thirty feet under water. Shades of McGinty protect us! If Mr. Johnson could thump a shark at that depth, he might just as well have bitten off a fin. I think I can see the shark wink the other eye.

Now, if the shark had removed Mr. Johnson's superfluous avoirdupois on the surface of the water, Mr. Johnson's reprisal in gouging out the shark's eye would have had corroborative evidence on the part of the ship's crew. would like to make a small bet that neither Mr. Johnson nor your correspondent. "H. A. P.," nor Dr. Skinner nor Dr. Melville Bryant nor Dr. Kendall nor any ordinary man can " grasp a shark by the head and gouge out one of his eyes," even if the shark is dead and his head is cut off. And yet Johnson did this thirty feet under water with a very much alive shark, en-

gaged in removing portions of his anatomy.

Then, after the shark had finished sampling Mr. Johnson, he and Mr. Johnson engaged in a swimming match, with the foretopmast clewline for the finish, which Mr. Johnson reached first, and, in spite of the "ghastly wounds on his abdomen, groin, thighs, legs, and arms, which were fearfully mangled, the

reached first, and, in spite of the "ghastly wounds on his abdomen, groin, thighs, legs, and arms, which were fearfully mangled, the flosh being torn off and left hanging by the skin only, the femoral vessels hid bare, and the nerves completely exposed." pulls himself up by the aforesaid foretopsail clewline to a place of safety on the deck. He then probably made laces at the shark! According to Dr. Melville Bryant, what was left of Mr. Johnson, "was then convoyed in a wagon to the residence of Dr. Skinner. Drs. Melville Bryant and Kendall sened up and dressed his wounds." But Dr. Melville Bryant gets absentinged before he finishes the story, as he says. "Sewing up the wounds was out of the question, so I sent down to the tin shop and got a ball of fron wire, such as they use to hold up stovepipes. I wound the wire around and around the body and tied the ends together in front and got him into bed." These slatements do not agree, and, as this miracle is said to have occurred in the summer of '55, at about that time somebody must have gone out in the heat without his hat.

But that shark would not swallow Mr. Johnson, and I won't swallow that story. Johnson seems to have been pretty well 'torn' and 'wired,' but the story makes me very worm and tired.

Now I want to say something to you away down deep, deeper than went Johnson and the shark. No paper with the circulation and influence of The Sun should put up a job on a fellow citizen, as has your fish editor ony me, by publishing some time ago that tale from the Wawayandas, in which he makes me offer fabulous rewards for prize fish stories. As a result, I have been deluged with letters from every seaboard State in the Union, as well as some from the interior, from England, France, the Sandwich Islands, Brazil, Contral America, and New Jersey. Down town my steps are dogged by ancient mariners, who "knew a man whose brother was a Captain in the China trade," and so on. I want to give you fair warning that I have been for some time contemplating suing The Sun for d

on the subject Without more Without more. I beg to subscribe myself, re-spectfully Yours, HERMANN OELBICHS.

Hebrews and Christianity.

jamin, whose article on "A Hebrew on Christian Discrepancies" was published in The Sun of the 18th inst. commits an oversight almost constantly occurring with Hebrews, rabbis as well as others, when commenting on Christian belief and on certain methods and practices in regard to Judaism. They fail to discriminate between the Catholic Church and the other denominations professing to be Christian, between methods followed by the former and different ones by the latter, and, under the comprehensive term of Christians and Chris-

tianity, arrive, as your correspondent does, at

a general conclusion and a condemnation. The attitude of the Catholic Church toward Jews and the methods used by it for their conversion differ widely from those ridiculed by Mr. Benjamin. Although deeply desiring conversions from Judaism, it does not establish and keep up missions for obtaining them. I know of my own knowledge that, some years ago, a rabble converted from Judaism to Catholicity wished, no doubt with very good intentions, to establish in this city a mission to his co-religionists, but he received no encouragement from the archiepiscopal authority, and had to abandon his project. A special solemn prayer for the conversion of the Jews forms part of the liturgy used on Good Friday. There is the mission of Notre Dame de Sion. established at Jerusalem by Alphonse de Batisbonne and his brother, both priests, converts from Judaism, both deceased, the former having been miraculously converted in flome some fifty years ago. Outside of that mission I have never heard of any other, The Jews are let alone, as they were in Rome when the ghetto was in existence there, and as I believe they are in most Catholic countries in Europe. I have been told that formerly in Rome they were only held to allow a sermon to be preached in their synagogue once a year on the doctrines of Christianity and the evidences by which they are sustained. The general results in the converte to Califer they are sustained. were only held to allow a sermon to be breached in their synagogue once a year on the doctrines of Christianity and the evidences by which they are sustained. The general result has been that Jewish converts to Cathelicity have been relatively rare, because the dicity have been relatively rare, because the culting carnest desire, individual injustive, and serious personal sacribees, but they have comprised, particularly in France, men of note, and nearly in France, men of note, and nearly in France, men of note, and nearly all, with the exception of a few hypercrites allured by inducements of temporal many and the saling shave persevered to the end, some have shown extraordinary fortitude in their adherence is the faith they had embraced. Take the instance of Biessed Lieberman, the son of a rabbi, who, it is quite likely, will be canonized hereafter. After having been from the son of a rabbi, who, it is quite likely, will be canonized hereafter. After having been from the son of a rabbi, who, it is quite likely, will be canonized hereafter. After having been from the season of Hebrew at 31. Sulpice, and having from the season of Hebrew at 31. Sulpice, and having from the season of the se

Poker Chips on the Pairit Besh. From the Rosson Revold.

SPRINGFIELD, Doc. 20.—Every inch of available space in Grace Church was coondelled night when the Rev. F. H. Knight told of with he had seen "After Dark in Springfield the pulpit rested a wineglass like! with poked chips which were not unfamiliar objects to many in the audience, among whom there were professional gamblers.